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A Proper Attention to the Queen.

It would be only courteous and royalis tically appropriate if the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND should put one of the prettlest and least greasy of the lighthouse fleet at the disposition of Queen LILIUOKALANI, during her Majesty's visit.

The Cactus has not sufficient cabin ac commodation, but the Lilac might answer The Myrtle and the Mistletoe are about equally available. The Pansy, we believe is somewhat hogged, and the Verbena pos sesses no derrick; but there are the Violet, the Jessamine, the Geranium, the Wistaria. the Marigold, the Holly, the Dahlia, the Gar denia, and the Goldenrod. Any one of these gentle craft is seaworthy enough for the purpose. There would be a certain delicacy of sentiment in assigning to her Majesty either the Columbine or the Lily, but the former is on duty now along the northwest coast, while the Queen's fragrant little namesake is engaged in river service in the Mississippi basin.

However, this is a question of detail.

It may be objected that under the laws of the United States the Hon. GROVER CLEVE-LAND has no authority to appropriate one of the floral and arboreal fleet to the personal uses of a visiting sovereign or ex-sovereign. A study of the Revised Statutes will con vince any lawyer that the President has precisely the same right to do that as to an propriate one of them to his own use.

The Treaty-A Hidden Motive Dis closed.

The bearing of the treaty of arbitration upon the question of the control of the Nicaragua Canal is becoming gradually manifest. It is sufficient to account for England's mysterious interest in the kinship idea, and her sudden devotion to the cause of international peace.

To prevent the control by the United States of America of any isthmian water way between the Atlantic and Pacific. has been for half a century one of the capital objects of British diplo-It is the traditional policy of the British Foreign Office. It is the one thing that unites and explains every move for the acquisition of territory or the promotion of British influence in Central America and the islands affording positions of advantage with reference to the interoceanic link. It is a cardinal feature of a globe-embracing commercial and naval system. Russia has not been more persistent in her policy of progress toward the Bosporus than has been England in her efforts to render impossible the exclusive American control of the Nicaragua Canal route from sea to sea.

If the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850 is alive and in force, England is entitled to equal partnership with ourselves in the political control of the Nicaragua Canal. At the time of the negotiation and ratification of that treaty it was thought that the canal would be constructed immediately under the original concession by English and American capital. Both Governments agreed that they would attempt no exclusive control over the canal; "agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America: nor will either make use of any protection which either affords, or may afford, or any alliance which either has, or may have, to or with any people for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mos quito Coast, or any part of Central America or of assuming or exercising dominion over

The American position is that England's own course in ignoring, openly violating, and practically repudiating the obligation assumed on her side in the Clayton-Bulwer agreement, leaves no part of that bargain binding upon the United States. That the treaty of 1850 is defunct and inoperative has been affirmed in clear terms by mor than one Secretary of State. In 1881 Mr. BLAINE wrote to Minister LOWELL:

"This convention was made more than thirty year ago under exceptional and extraordinary condi at best were temporary in their nature and which can never be reproduced."

In 1884 Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN summed up the whole case in few words:

"The Clayton Bulwer Treaty was voldable by the Inited States. This, I think, has been fully demonstrated on two grounds: First, that the considers tion of the treaty having failed, its object never has ing been accomplished, the United States did not re-ceive that for which they covenanted; and, secondly that Great Britain has persistently violated her agree ment not to colonize the Central American coas

The joint protectorate of the United States and Great Britain over the canal to be built under the original concession of 1849 from Nicaragua never existed, for the simple reason that the canal thus contemplated never came into being; and for the same reason

that joint protectorate never can exist. Nevertheless, although England has no toriously treated the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty as a dead letter whenever it has been her interest to ignore it, she has at other times taken a different view of its validity; treating it as operative or as extinct, according to the diplomatic necessities of the hour. She will continue to insist upon its present force if that will help her to prevent the United States from exercising independent and exclusive control over the great waterway of the future.

Now, suppose England is claiming a Clayton-Bulwer Treaty right to partnership with the United States in the political control of the canal, and our Government, on the other hand, is maintaining the position so distinctly assumed by Mr. BLAINE and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. What will be the status of the question under the Olney-

Pauncefote treaty of general arbitration? If no direct question of territorial rights was involved, merely such a question as the

of this nation from sole authority, then the

"All pecuniary claims or groups of pecuniary claims which shall exceed £100,000 in amount, and all other matters in difference in respect of which either of the high contracting parties shall have rights against the other, under treaty or otherwise-provided such matters in difference 00 not involve territorial claims. -shall be dealt with and decided by an arbitral tri-bunal constituted as provided in the next article."

Observe the wording: "All other matters in difference, under treaty or otherwise." That is to say, if England's claim to partnership rights in the canal rested upon the question of the continued existence of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, it would go to this arbitral tribunal for determination. If the treaty of 1850 were adjudged obsolete, then England's claims to joint partnership in the caual, resting now on international expediency, or on the interests of the world's commerce, or on the common good of mankind, or on whatever pretext her philanthropists and diplomats might juggle into the controversy, would go yet again to that same arbitral tribunal for settlement. "Under treaty or otherwise!" Downing street showed both genius and foresight when it smuggled those words into the Olney-Pauncefote treaty; for we cannot suppose that an American Secretary of State ever consciously planned this dangerous trap for his own country.

And the "arbitral tribunal" to decide

whether we shall control our own American canal or whether England shall have a voice in the management; how would it be constituted ?

Secretary OLNEY gives the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to understand that even if a vital question like the Monroe doctrine or the Nicaragua Canal should ever go to arbitration, there would be no danger to American interests, inasmuch as an adverse decision would require the assent of two of the three American jurists acting as arbitrators. But a question arising as above under Article IV, would not go to any such tribunal, consisting of three British Judges and three Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. By the distinct provisions of Article IV. it would go to another sort of "arbitral tribunal" described in Article V.:

"Any subject of arbitration described in Article IV [arising from "matters of difference under treaty or otherwise"] shall be submitted to the tribunal provided for by Article III., the award of which tribunal us, shall be final."

The tribunal provided for in Article III. consists of an American arbitrator, a British arbitrator, and an umpire named, in the last resort, by the King of Sweden and Norway. But, of course, the award of such a tribunal would not be unanimous, for the American arbitrator, if he was really American, would never give away the rights of his country to exercise undivided control over the canal The first tribunal having failed to reach a unanimous decision, the question would go up to a second hearing before a tribuna composed as hereinafter provided:

"If not unanimous, either of the contracting p may, within six months from date of the award, de mand a review thereof. In such case the matte stroversy shall be submitted to an arbitral in controversy shall be submitted to an arbitral tribunal consisting of five jurists of repute, no one of whom shall have been a member of the tri-bunal whose award is to be reviewed, and who shall be selected as follows: Two by each of the high contracting parties, and one to act as umpire by the four thus nominated, and to be chosen within three nonths after the date of their nomination. In case of the time above mentioned, the umpire shall be appointed by agreement between the nominating bodies designated in Article III., acting in the manner therein provided. In case they fall to agree upon an umpire within three months of the date of an application made to them in that behalf by the high contracting parties, or by either of them, the umpire shall be selected in the manner provided for in Article X. The person se selected shall be the President of the tribunal, and the award of the majority of the members thereof shall be final."

That is to say, the umpire, with the de cisive vote in the tribunal, shall be nominated by the King of Sweden and Norway, and the decision of the nominee of the King of Sweden and Norway shall be final. Always the King of Sweden! He emerges from the verbiage of the treaty at almost every point, invested with the ultimate ju risdiction in questions of supreme importance affecting the United States of America. And here he turns up as the final umpire as to England's right to share America's authority over America's canal, cutting the American continent and joining by water communication our Atlantic States to our Pacific seaboard. Not much!

Weyler's March.

In despatches to THE SUN and to the Herald we have had accounts of the march of fourteen battalions of Spanish troops through central Cuba. The expeditionary army has fought no battle since it started out ten days ago; it has not met any of the forces of the revolution: it has advanced without obstruction. It s laying waste the region which it traverses; its success is that of the incendiary. "WEY-LER." said a despatch which was printed yesterday in THE SUN and the Herald. burns and destroys everything along the way, which is illuminated as if he carried a torch in his hand." We are told that the principal sugar belt of the island is ablaze, and that the troops are executing an order for the burning of all the canefields on their march. The inhabitants take to flight as the Spanish army approaches, but it is not likely that they fly far, as there are cavalry and artillery in the expedition. An official de spatch from the Spanish Legation at Washington, printed in THE SUN and the Herald of yesterday, describes the fugitives as "rebels," but this is a word which the Spaniards apply to all Cubans. Many of them perish," says the Spanish official despatch, and under the circumstances it is not difficult to account for their perishing. Such of the incidents of this expedition as have been sent to us are similar to those which occurred during the western expedition at the close of last year.

It is a dastardly campaign. It is one of arson and murder. It is one without a battle. It is one after the manner of WEYLER, who has never confronted a foe in the field.

It is war of the kind which recently brought dishonor to Spain in the west. Why does not the General-in-Chief of the revolution put a check upon WEYLER, or try to bring his career of devastation to an end? It is possible that, so far as the destruction of sugar estates and other productive property is concerned, Gen. GOMEZ may not desire to interfere. Last year GOMEZ himself burned the canefields that constitute the riches of those provinces of Cuba to which WEYLER is now applying the torch; and it has been his design to rekindle the fires this year, so that Spain could not then collect taxes to be used for the prosecution of the war upon Cuba. It may be said, therefore, that WEYLER is doing a part of the work which Gomez had laid out for himself. He is destroying the resources of Spain in those provinces from which she has always derived the largest revenues, and thus he is subserving the purpose of the revolution. It may be that it is for

ince of Santa Clars while WEYLER is laying waste the plantations in the provinces of Matanzas and Havana. If WEYLER shall blast the region of the centre as he blasted that of the west two months ago there will be nothing left for Spain in Cuba, and the interests of the revolution will be promoted. He will open up opportunities for the revolutionary leaders; he will aid in the wrecking of Spain. What does WEY-LER care for the consequences of his many criminal deeds ?

The revolution is not to be quelled by his monstrous performances. The revolutionary armies remain in the field in despite of them, and do not suffer by them. The Spanish troops are worn out by them; the Cuban patriots await their consummation, taking advantage, meanwhile, of any opportunity for annoying the enemy, thwarting his plans, or reducing his numbers. We suppose that the patriot leaders are abiding the time for larger operations against the enemy. They have a good-sized force in the province that lies adjacent to Matanzas, and there are mountain ridges in that province which may possibly serve their ends if the enemy should approach it. "In WEYLER's march," said the despatch, "he never leaves the highways and railroad lines, and he apparently fears to enter the unexplored regions." But he will have to enter several unexplored regions if he is ever to get at the revolution which, it may almost be said, he has never yet fought. WETLER carried fire and slaughter to the

west a short time ago; but his troops did not fight any battle there, did not drive out the Cubans, and did not, as recent events have shown, put an end to the war there. The army once commanded by Gen. MACEO is vet in Pinar del Rio, under another commander, and peace does not prevail there any more than it prevailed last spring. The region is ruined, but the revolution lives among its hills, and its battle flags are yet to be seen upon their peaks.

We may look for similar results from the destructive expedition in which Spain's fourteen battalions, besides cavalry and artillery, are now engaged. They may burn canefields and villages, kill unarmed peasants, and entertain Spain with bulletins of victory, but the warlike forces of the revolution are unmoved by these things. They will not cease to fight, in an honorable manner, for the overthrow of Spain and for the freedom of Cuba.

A Spanish Deputy on Spain's Dishonor.

We printed some statements last month about the plundering of Cuba by the rapacious miscreant who has held the office of Captain-General for a year past, and by his military subordinates. The statements were founded upon evidence in our possession WEYLER has gathered great wealth during his year of rule in Cuba, gathered it in ways that are dishonorable, shameful, and detestable. In this respect he has followed, in a time of war, the example often set by his predecessors who held the office in times of peace. Cuba has always been a bonanza for the Spanish officials there. Since the time at which reference was

nade to the subject by us, other statements of a like kind have been printed in Spain. The remarkable article in our Madrid contemporary, El Imparcial, which brought that journal to punishment, and was written by a Deputy in the Cortes, Seffor RAFAEL GASSET. furnishes corroboration of the charges of official rapacity that came to us from Havana. In the most denunciatory terms Señor GASSET speaks of the Spaniards who have used the war as a means of gaining fortune in ways that are infamous, through plunder, malfeasance, blackmail, harsh exactions, cruelty, and murder. They have, as he says, robbed both Spain and Cuba for their own aggrandizement. Pointing at the palace in Havana, he speaks of the gang of official scoundrels" there. Either they do not wish to end the Cuban war," he says, "or they do not know how to end it. If they have not succeeded in destroying all evidence of their guilt," he adds, "they should be shot as criminals." is thus that a brave Spania WEYLER dealt with. Whether this mercenary shall be driven from Cuba, or shall gain success there, however, he will be a millionaire when he returns to Spain. Cubs has been as prey for his lust.

That number of El Imparcial which contained Señor Gasser's vigorous article was suppressed by the Spanish Government; et, nevertheless, the accusations made in it have become known in Spain and have stirred up WEYLER himself to make reply. He does not deny any of Seffor GASSET's charges, but turns them against some of his subordinates, who, he admits, were guilty of fraudulent practices during the recent campaign in the province of Pinar del Rio. He seeks for relief at the

expense of others, his accomplices. If the Spanish Premier retains WEYLER in power regardless of his incompetency and his savagery, we should think that he would recall him because of the rapacity which has brought out the denunciation of a mem ber of the Cortes, and which is a dishonor to Spain, Spain's army, Spain's royal court, and Spain's Government.

Elsewhere we print a Washington letter upon this subject.

The Climate of the Dry Lands.

In the observations of Mr. WILLIS L. MOORE, chief of the Weather Bureau, on Some Climatic Features of the Arid Region," the admission is made that "the ideal climate, as regards equality of temperature and absence of moisture, does not exist in the United States." Such a climate is found only on the plateaus of the tropics, at Santa Fé de Bogota, in the United States of Colombia, for example, which has an average annual temperature of about 59°. Mr. Moore does not say so, but an average change of 59° would be more like the climate to which most of us are accustomed; and a pretty vital climate it is, after all, and it does good to those who are able to endure it. The southeastern part of the United States has, according to Mr. MOORE, the nearest approach to the ideal temperature to be found in the United States. Even in the Southwest the range of variation is considerable, and the rainfall reaches from nothing to a point greater than is to be found in the Middle or Eastern States. As a rule, however, the Southwest is dry, the rainfall in that region being "considerably less than twenty inches per annum on the average." It " is by no means difficult to find a counterpart of the far-famed Egyptian climate in the great Southwest." Ranges of temperature depend upon the dryness of the air and the clearness of the sky. Thus while the summer temperature of the Southwest is high. the real degree of heat as felt by animal life is not indicated by the common thermometer, but by a mercurial thermometer, the bulb of which is wet at the time of observation. This shows the temperature of neutralization of the canal, or the exclusion | this reason that Gomez remains in the prov-

more nearly than can be otherwise indicated, the actual heat of the body.

A chart of Mr. Moone's shows that the inand valleys and the plains east of the Rocky Mountain footbills have an average summer temperature of from 65° on the north to 80° on the Gulf coast. It is noticeable that while the day time beat in the so-called arid regions may seem excessive, it is really made harmless by the great dryness of the air, while at night there is so much radiation that the temperature is made tolerable. Estimated by the temperature of evaporation, the arid region is the coolest part of the country. The falling of temperature from the time of greatest heat is irregular and not dependent upon longitude, reckoned west from Greenwich. For instance, " the temperature falls as much by 6 P. M. at Denver as it does by 8 P. M. in New York and Philadelphia. This would seem to be the result of the greater daily range and more rapid rate of cooling at elevated stations." The eccentricities of temperature are shown by the difference between Los Angeles, Cal., where the temperature at 5 P. M. averages 10° lower than the highest temperature of the day, and Red Bluff, in the same State, where the 5 o'clock temperature is only four-tenths of a degree less than the maximum. In the southwestern part of the United States the climate is between that of the tropics and that of the temperate zones. Between day and night the temperature ranges from 25° to 85°. The evaporation is high; the winds and rains

are light; and clouds are wanting. It appears from Mr. MOORE's paper that the region of greatest velocity of the wind or greatest windiness is in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Nebraska." The meteorological reason is interesting to the student of Populism. It seems that "the slope of this area is to the eastward and its surface offers comparatively little resistance to the winds; the barometric gradients are moderately steep, except during the summer season. In the latter season the air of the plains becomes heated and rarefled, and a strong vertical circulation is established, and the air of surrounding regions is drawn in, thus maintaining active air circulation at a time when the pressure gradients are weakest." Hence the Hon. CYCLONE DAVIS. the Hon. W. J. BRYAN, and the Hon. Tobe SCRUTCHINS. The slopes of their States offer too little resistance to the winds.

The Latest Populist Recruit.

Mr. JAMES C. CARTER, who defended ably. but ineffectually, before the United States Supreme Court, President CLEVELAND'S Populistic income tax law, seems, at the same time, to have argued himself into an adoption of the cardinal principle of Populism. "The taxes paid by the very rich," he says, "should be materially increased," and he favors Comptroller Roberts's scheme for an inheritance tax on a scale increasing with the increase in the value of the inheritance.

Mr. CARTER's reasons for the new faith that is in him rest upon a fallacy, which is not peculiar to him, but which is shared by many other respectable thinkers. He, as well as they, assumes that taxes should be imposed upon every citizen according to his ability to pay them. This, he says, is the true rule, and it ought to be observed as far as possible in all cases.

The true rule, on the contrary, is that taxes ought to be imposed according to the benefits which are conferred upon the citizen in return for them. The Government protects his life and his property, and for the service thus rendered it has a right to demand compensation. The life of any citizen, according to our democratic principle of social organization, is worth no more and no less than that of every other citizen; all are equal before the law, and all are equally entitled to protection. To make one man pay more taxes than another merely because he is richer than another, is introducing a hitherto unknown distinction into our jurisprudence. Property, on the other hand, receives benefits in proportion to its value, but property not within the territory of a government is not protected by it, and therefore owes it nothing. When owner of property situated than in this State comes here to reside and to spend his income, the State acquires no right to tax either that income or the canital which yields it. He may possess a fortune of millions of dollars, but so long as that fortune remains outside of the State. the State acquires no rights over it.

Contributions for charities, for the support of churches, and for similar purposes, are, indeed, rightfully expected from men according to their means, but taxes belong to a different category. They are imposed by law and collected by the machinery of law; and to impose and to collect them unequally is not justice, but Populism.

The Question of Luxury.

Luxury, always denounced by envy of the rich on the part of the poor, and by disapproval of the rich on the part of philosothers of various kinds, is easily dealt with. It admits of no discussion on the side of morals, for if it is morally forbidden, it is forbidden. Considering it as permissible at all, it can be approved or condemned almost as quickly as when examined for morality alone.

As good a type of luxury as any is champagne. It is luxury pure and unadulterated. It is a tipple of universal popularity, enjoyed by many millions of people, including a very great portion of the clergy. Yet its use, or ninety-nine per cent. of it, is personal indulgence. If stimulants be desired for work, they can be obtained in other ways much cheaper than in champagne, or by alcohol in other forms for a trifling part of the cost of champagne. If luxury should be abolished, champagne would be one of the first of its features to go. With that would go the fortunes of the millions of people inhabiting the great champagne district, now covering parts of both hemispheres.

Everything outside of bread and sackcloth is luxury. Among the many violent denunciators of luxury at this time, we do not know one who wears sackcloth and lives upon bread alone.

Better Than the "Parkhurst Circus.

The speakers at a "social purity " meeting on Monday evening, and the resolutions adopted at it, assumed that immorality is spreading and increasing in New York at an alarming rate. For instance, the Rev. Dr. Lewis of Plainfield, in New Jersey, made this remark concerning a recent display of indecency and vulgarity at a dinner at a Fifth avenue refectory :

"New York has seen a shame far worse than that of Pompeit. I trust that the duli indifference of the American people will be aroused, and a shocked publie opiulon will bring about reformation.

That shame was not so great as the shame brought upon it by PARKHURST a few years ago, in hiring disreputable women on several occasions and at different places to make displays before him which were absolutely revolting in their indecency, and with-

out even the pretence of artistic posturing made by public dancers at the rece ner. The exhibitions provoked and paid for and witnessed by PARRHURST were worse than Pompeiian in their shamelessness and only a man of a depraved nature could

have lingered to watch them night after night, and drink beer with the abandoned performers. Simply to look on them was disgraceful. The SEELEY dinner was a logical conse-

quence of the provocative notoriety of the PARKHURST circus;" but as compared with that nasty invention it was a chaste and decent performance. Instead of indicating an increase of shamelessness, it was morally far above the inconceivably low level of the original example. The expected chess match between Pills-

BURY and SHOWALTER will be unique in being the first battle for the championship of the United States contested by Americans born. The advance in American chees is also shown by the fact that the combined power of the players in this instance will be greater than that represented on any former occasion of the same The recent sale of the MARSHALL O.

ROBERTS collection of pictures showed how much fashion has to do with prices of pictures The Verboeckhovens, the Meyer von Bremens, the Hughes Merles, and so on which probably cost thousands of dollars, sold for a few hunfreds. This was not because good pictures loss value by going out of fashion, but because poor pictures gain value by being in the fashion. If the collector has not sufficient knowledge of art. of the pictures he purposes to buy. They make the lasting reputations and agree pretty generally. The fictitious ones are made by fashion. There are men who know a good picture as well as other men know good cloth. Buying what you think looks nice is as hazardous in one thing as in the other.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS. When They Require the President's Signs

ture-Subject Matter, Not Form, Deciden.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-Under the direction of a resolution of February last, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day reported upon the question of whether or not concur rent resolutions require the signature of the by Senator Hill, states that it depends not upon he mere form of the resolutions, but upon the fact whether they contain matter which is properly to be regarded as legislative in its character and effect. If they do, they must be presented to the President for his approval. otherwise they need not be. In brief, the na ture or substance of the resolution and not it form controls the question of its disposition.

The section of the Constitution bearing on the subject reads: Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representa ives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shell be presented to the President of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disap-proved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according o the rules and limitations prescribed in the case The report says that the phrase "to which he

The report says that the phrase "to which he concurrence may be neessary" should be held to refer to the "consurence" made "necessary" by the other provisions of the Constitution and not to the mere form of the procedure; so that no mere resolution—joint, concurrent, or otherwise—need be presented to the President for his approval unless it relate to matter of elgislation in which the Constitution requires the concurrence of both Houses of Congress and the approval of the President; in other words, unless such Congressional action be the exercise of legislative powers" vested in Congress and the approval of the President in other words, unless such Congressional action be the exercise of legislative powers" vested in Congress and the approval of the Eleventh Congress, asys the report, President Madison approved a joint resolution relative to the attitude of Soain and setting forth that "under the peculiar circumstances of the existing crisis, the United States cannot, without serious inquietude, see any part of the said territory is adjoining the southern boundary of the United States pass into the hands of any foreign power." &c. This joint resolution, the report says, assumed to speak for the United States and declared a certain policy for the Government to pursue, and hence its passace was properly regarded as the exercise of legislative powers. It has been the uniform practice of Congress, except in the few Instances in the very early Congresses, to present all joint resolutions to the President to act upon the same.

With respect to concurrent resolutions, it

with respect to concurrent resolutions, it is pointed out that for more than a hundred years they have been uniformly regarded by all departments of the Government as matters beculiarly within the province of Congress alone. They have never embraced legislative provisions proper and have not been deemed to require Ejecutive approval. This construction of the Constitution, acquiesced in for a century, must be deemed to be the true con-struction with which no court will interfere.

RELIC FOR ST. JOHN THE DIVINE'S.

It Came Originally from Iona Cathedral in The new Cathedral of St. John the Divine is

to have a portion of the relic from Iona Cathedral that is embedded in the old shrine of St. Andrew's, Willow Acre, Glasgow. Bishop Potter and the trustees of the new cathedral met in the see house in Lafayette place yesterday to receive it from John W. Wood, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and Silas McBee, Vice-President of the brotherhood. While in Scotland last aummer the Rev. Andrew Mitchell, rector of St. Andrew's, showed them the relic. They suggested at once that two pieces be chipped from it, one to be embedded in the altar of the new cathedral in this city and one in the altar of the new chapel which is building at the University of the Suuth at Suwanee. At their instigation, Bishop Potter made a formal request for the pieces, which was granted.

It is believed that the St. Andrew's relic from which these pieces were taken is the only piece of the historic shrine in existence. The relic was taken from lone by Dr. Anderson of Edinburgh in 1773, when he visited the Hebrides and Ions in company with Dr. Saul Johnson. It lay ticketed but unnoticed in the museum of the Andersonian University, Edinburgh, until 1872, when the Rev. Dr. Gordon, then rector of St. Andrew's, Jound it and took it to his church in Glasgow. The relic will be imbedded in the altar of the new cathedral. to receive it from John W. Wood, General in Glasgow. The relic will altar of the new cathedral.

Without Hands, Yet Accused of Forgery. Anniston. Ala., Jan. 21.—The Rev. A. R. Fowler, who is minus both hands, was arrested here this afternoon, being wanted in Elberton, (i.a., on a charge of forging three rent notes and a mortgage on a farm. Fowler was pastor of the Elberton Presbyterian Church for three months last year. Fowler lost his hands within a fow weeks of each other about three years ago. He took out an accident policy for \$5,000, and seven days afterward one of his wound heated, and before the first policy was paid, another policy was taken out. Fowler went out gunning again in a few days and came back with the other hand blown to pieces. The insurance company is fighting the payment of I rom the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. nsurance company is fighting the payment of the policies on the ground that the loss of the hands was not due to accident. It is not ex-plained how the alleged forgeries were com-mitted.

Now Is the Time. From the Athens Post.

Remember, we take hay, fodder, corn, peas, potatees, turnips, fence posts, feathers, scrap iron, honey, soft soap, shingles, syrup, lobacco, second-hand clothing, lumber, coal, live stock, ducks, axie grease, beef hides, &c., on subscription. Gastronomical.

From the Chicago Record.
"What is nutritious food, Uncle Aleck?"
"It is food that is so cheap and plain that many
copie are ashamed to cat it."

Bob Doom's Great Discovery, From the Wahoo Warn

Mr. Richard Harding Davis, Mr. Richard

Hodgson, and Mr. Charles Dana Gibson are well to the front in the February Scribner's. Mr. R. H. Davis's story, "Soldiers of Fortune," is illustrated by the last named gentleman, who also writes and illustrates the first of a series of papers on "London," as he sees it, Mr. Richard Hougson affords a sonnet. Mr. J. L. Williams writes of the conduct of a great hotel; Magistrate Cornell tells about the City Magistrates' courts Senator Lodge tells about Richard III. under the title of "The Last of the Pinntagenets;" and there are erticles by Bunner, R. W. Chambers, and others to make the number of interest and value.

SPAIN'S DISHONOR IN CUBA. The Enrichment of Weyler and Other

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. The office of Captain-

General of Cuba is one of the richest prizes in the gift of the Spanish Crown. Nearly every holder of it at all times has made it his chief business to accumulate a fortune, so that, upon returning to Spain, he may live like a grandee or figure at court as a favorite of royalty. The office is one that is always sought by vainglori ous Spanish Generals, and the rivalry among them to obtain it has often given rise to scandals that brought diegrace upon the Spanish Crown and army.

The war in Cuba has opened up to Captain General Weyler opportunities for enrichment such as few of his predecessors have ever pos essed. In December last THE SUN directed attention to some of the ways in which he has taken advantage of these opportunities during the year in which he has been all powerful at the palace in Havana. Since that time severa of the Madrid newspapers have made reference to the subject, in a cautious manner; but these references had to be suppressed when the makers of them were warned that the Government would regard them as insulting to the Spanish army and as designed to impede Weyler's operations in Cuba and to impugn his milltary honor and to encourage the rebels. The Captain-General himself was so much annoyed by them that he called upon the Ministry to prerent their repetition.

Weyler has accumulated vast wealth in Cube within a year. When recalled to Spain, whether after failure or after success in war, he will be He has despoiled Cuba, misused his troops, and a part of it in the handling of the militons Spain that have been sent to Havana. He has gained more of it by confiscation, pillage, plunder, and blackmail. Towns and estates have been ravaged for the sake of the loot, or have been spared for a price. Troops have been sent to guard plantations, the owners of which were willing to pay for them. Assessments have been levied upon planters and manufacturers as the price of safety, or for permission to engage in the work of sugar-cane grinding. Decisions have been rendered every time n favor of the parties who could buy them. Lives have been taken because the sum demanded for them was not delivered on time.

It is not the insurgents only who possess knowledge of these things; the proof of them exists at Havana, and the nows of them has reached Madrid. There are Cuban exiles in Washington and in New York who are able to verify every statement that has here been made. Spain has reports which, if the like had not always come from Cuba, would upset the Government to which the Spanish mercenary at Havana is nominally responsible.

It is blood-money that Weyler is accumulat ing in Cuba. It is through the war that he is enriched. The longer the war lasts the more to his profit. There are men who do not scruple to say, while speaking of the trifling results that have been gained by the great army under his command, that he has basely sought to prolong the war for his own aggrandizement. They have no doubt of his military incompetency; but they believe that this is not the sole cause of his lingering lack of success in the field. It would be impossible to entertain such athought of any military commander other han a Spanish Captain-General of Cuba.

Before the Madrid journal, El Imparcial, was lisciplined for its references to Weyler's shame in Cubs. it spoke of the significant advices i had received from Havana. It declared that it had knowledge of all sorts of abuses perpetrated under Weyler's rule; it suggested that the Government should give orders for an investigation into the affairs of the Spanish-Cuban commissariat; it expressed the opinion that pay and rations were drawn for more troops than there wealth at the expense of both Spain and Cuba and it indignantly demanded that the Government should explain why this avaricious Captain-General was permitted to remain in power.

When these utterances of the Madrid journal were transmitted to Havana, a statement was hurriedly cabled to Spain, and there printed. describing Weyler's "surprise at the charge that gross corruption exists in the military administration in Cuba," and declaring that be had "dismissed several alcaldes for fraudulent practices in the campaign in the province of Pinar del Rio;" but he failed to make any reply to the accusations that had been directed against himself. It is to be remembered, at this point, that Weyler's power in Cuba is as unlimited as his rapacity, that he rules mainly by terror, and that even his victims dare not raise a voice against him or his accomplices. "Military action," said this military blackmailer must have a free hand in Cuba until the end of the rebellion, and no reform in the administra-

It was a terrible indictment of Weyler in El Imparcial, printed over the signature of a Deputy in the Cortes, Seffor Rafael Gasset, We have men in Cuba," said the Dennty who are gaining vast fortunes in a shameful manner. Plundering and malfeasance disgrace our officials and armies there. There are oper ignominy and debasing immorality. The funds sent from Spain are seized by parties without patriotism or honor, who either do not de sire to end the Cuban war, or do not know how to end it. These criminals gain wealth through thousands of murders, and it would be fitting that they should be tried and shot, if they have not succeeded in destroying the evidence needed for their conviction." Thus it was that Senor Gasset spoke early in this year. He did not name Gen. Weyler; but that name was manifestly uppermost in his mind. He was promptly called to account, as the Heraldo also had been The Madrid Government shrinks from deal-

ing with Weyler. An exposure of his practices would be ruinous to it. It would serve the purpose of Canovas's watchful enemies, the Liber als, Carlists, republicans, and revolutionists. It would have a demoralizing influence upon the soldiery of Spain in Cuba. It would undermine such credit as may yet be left to Spain in the world's money markets. It would discourage the royal family. It would compel the Government to search for a competent and honorable and cessor to the present Captain-General, and there is not within sight any other than Gen. Martine Campes, who suffered insult and humiliation last year when peremptorily removed from the office of Captain-General of Cuba. It is not to be denied that under the circumstances which exist, the Ministry is helpless against Weyler. One need not believe a report recently circulated at Havana that Weyler has deposited millions of pesetas, the proceeds of his plunder, in a Madrid bank since he took command in Cuba He is not a fool who would put the evidence of his guilt within the reach of his enemies. He is possessed of both the cunning and the crueity of a savage. It is not likely that anybody will ever unearth the treasures which will be useful to him when he returns to Spain. There are other criminals than Weyler in the

Spanish Cuban military service. Rank corruption prevails among his subordinate Generals. There are many officers even of the rank of Colonel who make it their main business to pillage and plunder.

Unfortunate Cubs, in war as in peace, is the prey of Spain. So vast are the resources of the island in times of peace, so numerous are the opportunities of civil and military functionaries for gaining fortunes there, so greatly oppressed have the Cuban people been under Spanish rule, that temptation may be said to have lain as every corner.

The office of Captain-General at Havana has nearly always been reserved for special favorites of royalty. The place has often been bought The royal exchequer has often been enriched by the men to whom it was awarded. In hundreds of cases since the time of Christopher Columbus impoverished Spanish aristocrats in authority at Havana have there made fortunes which were afterward dissipated in Spain. Cuba has always been an island of desire for high-born rapacity. It is as much so as ever at this time, when its fields are drenched in blood and when Weyler is its absolute master.

When other Spanish American countries were under the domination of Spanish royalty their history was in this respect similar to that of Cuba. The Spanish Generals and other old-

time rulers, from Louisiana to Patagonia, were mercenaries of the grossest character, rapacious as the rulers of Roman provinces in the days of Rome's decline, or as those of Turkey's prov inces during the ages of Turkish decay.

This trait of Spain's rulers for her foreign dependencies was one of the chief causes of the revolutions that gave independence to all the continental countries of Spanish-America Spain has learned nothing from these revolutions. At this present time she gives to a jobber of boundless rapacity the power to plunder Cuba. Her dishonored flag must be driven therefrom as it has been driven from so many other countries.

SNAGGING IN THE MISSOURI. A Big Snag Boat-How Snage Are Detected in the Muddy Water.

From the Chicago Record. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Jan. 10. Comparatively

ew persons realize the vast amount of work now under way by the Government in improving the Missouri River. Ever since the fall of 1891 the Government has expended consider. able money each year in improving the stream. Prior to that time there had not been any snag-ging whatever done above Sloux City. The fact that the river is navigable for 1,640 miles above the city makes the work of keeping the channel clear a vast undertaking.

The principal obstacles to navigation on this stream are the numerous enags which dot the river after every season of high water. Many of these enags are the trunks of old trees while of these snags are the triples of old free while pear by year have been undermined by the waters of the river until they finally toppied over into the stream to be swept downward until they strike a sandbar or other snallow place in the main channel, when they become stationary and remain a menace to every passive the stationary and remain a menace to every passive the stationary and remain a menace to every passive the stationary and remain a menace to every passive the stationary and remain a menace to every passive the stationary and remain a menace to every passive the stationary and remain a menace to every passive the stationary and remain a menace to every passive the stationary and remain a menace to every passive the stationary and remain a menace to every passive the stationary and the stat

place in the main channel, when they become stationary and remain a menace to every passing steamer.

The largest and best of these snag boats is the James B. McPherson, which was built at Jubuque in 1891. The McPherson is 30 feet beam by 171 feet long and 516 feet depth of hold, with a complete steel hull. It has compound engines 16 and 32 inches by 6 feet; Scotch marine boil, er, air pumps, and a full condensing apparatus. This steamer is said to be the only beat on Western-wheel steamboat in the country, that is fitted with these improvements.

Her engines are placed one on each side of the boat, like ordinary high-pressure steamboat; cylinders. The exhaust from her five auxiliary engines, and even the waste of the captian cylinders. The exhaust from her five auxiliary engines, and even the waste of the captian opinion. The McPherson is fitted with a complete snagging outfit, and, in addition, has a large pressure pump for washing the earth from the roots of snags and stumps, so that the stumps can be closely trimmed and male to dry better when banked, thereby floating should they again be washed into the river.

As the water of the Missouri River is very sandy, it is otterly impossible to see into it. Owing to this fact, the question sometimes arises; "How can the men on the snag-boats tell where the snags are when they are in the main channel, entirely covered by water."

For an experienced person it is no hard matter to locate a snag, even though it had elabor ten feet of water over it. The swift current of the Missouri River is the means by which the snags are found. Should there be a large rock on the bottom of the river, in the main channel leaves a "tail," as the river men call it extending from the eddy directly over the obstruction in a point some distance below, ending in a larging. Once in a while some careless person may get a hand or arm pinched by being caught in a rope or cable when of it its reached.

There is little danger connected with snaging roover as the end of it is reached.

From the Washington Post.

We are all familiar with Mr. Henry Watter.

We are all familiar with Mr. Henry Watterson as a brilliant and meteoric writer and kaleidoscopic statesman. But it is as a planist that he unfolds the richness and the originality of the art side of the Captain of the bors in the trenches and the guardian of the stareyed goddess of reform. He is passionately fond of music, and a particularly pathetic and tender melody brings the tears into his eyes and gives him a lump in his throat, just as it does his friend. Jos Jefferson, who goes all to pieces when a "nocturne" from the "Midsummer Night's Dream" is played.

Loving music as he does, when the yearning to hear it is upon him, the brave Henry will sig down to the plano, surcharged with Chopin Schubert, Wagner, or Gounod. Then the trouble begins; what with defective sight, restiess, nervous organization, the music in him surging for expression, he makes a wild siap at the base, probably striking the wrong nota the his intense torture—starts in on something which is as wild, weird, and ominous as aligned thunder—to wind up with a climax which makes him wibrate on his seat, and leaves him as erhausted wrock, with a world of music still enhances for a naturally fine touch and his artistic temperament.

She Has Forty-one Fingers and Tees.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. FORT WORTH. Tex., Jan. 23.—Little 4-year-old May Hill is one of the queerest human freaks in the matter of fingers and toes that a person ween in a lifetime. She was brought to Fort Worth by her father, J. W. Hill, who, with her mother, is carrying her back to their home in Casa constitution. by her lather, s. that have in Case county. The child has on her left foot hine toes, che growing from the top of her foot, and on the right foot eight toes. She has nine fingers and three thumbs on the right hand, and seven fingers and five thumbs on the left. Each land is divided into two phalanges, each can hand a divided into two phalanges, each containing several fingers. The thumbs grow on the hand where one thumb of normal persons grows. The fingers are grown together like webfect. In all, the girl has forty-one toes and fingers.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. A balloon is to propel the cars on the track of a mountain railroad at Bad Reichenhall in the Aus-

Count Constantine Bestucheff Rjumin, the his ortan of Russia, died recently at St. Petersburg at

Sakkingen in Baden will erect a monument to Tis tor Scheffel, the student's poet, whose "Trompeter von Säkkingen" made the town famous. The Hon. Nigel Bruce, son of Lord Thurley and

sephew of the Earl of Eigin, has been buying \$50 cames. When it came to pay he pleaded that he was in infant, but judement went against him A shorthand typewriter, measuring only sight inches by seven, and four inches high, has been fa-

writes in lines on a roll of paper, the beginning and end of each line working automatically M. Chailie Bert, son of Paul Bert, is irring to have the French Government alleviate the settlers in its colonies by exporting wives to them This is the revival of a plan in which both France and England were unsuccessful in the last two cen

Lord Arthur Grosvenor, son of the Poke of West minster, has accepted the Presidency of the Ten nessee Darkies' Amateur Minstrel Swiety. He says it deserves "the utmost support, both for its own benefit" and the good it has done to Chester

Danilo Pietrovitch Niegoch's remains have just been removed from the cathedral at Cettinge to the iewly built mausoleum on the Falcon's Rock, as the first ceremony in Montenegro's bicentenary celebra tion. The mausoleum was built from the designs of the Princess of Naples.

Mile. Delna of the Paris Opera Comique chialted the judgment in the suit for 20,000 fraues brought against her by Mme. Savary, her teacher of close tion, who claimed the money for making an acress of her. The court held that the plaint of her been paid for all she had done and that the person to whom Mile, Delna owed her education was Mile aborde, the singing leacher.

MM. Olafsen and Philipsen, two Danish officers who recently explored the Pamir country north of the Himalayas, found there unknown irthes who are fire worshippers, and ignorant of the use of noney. Their animals are all dwarfed, the care cing the size of ponies, the donkeys of large dogs, and the sheep of small poodles. Women are seld chief article of barter is furs.

A story about Sir Walter Raleigh was printed many years ago by John Payne Collier as all ex-tract from a letter of 1592. This letter: Sr Walter Raie.gh hath been too inward with one of her Majesty's maids; I fear to say who, but if you should guess at E. T. you may not be far write which has long puzzled Raleigh's biographers. Is declared by a Devonshire antiquary, Dr. Prushfield. be a forgery of Collier's. He has Collier's traff of the letter to prove his assertion.

A process of extracting gold by which stern in ticle of the metal in the ore is recovered is stated in be in successful operation in West Australia the ore atomi: process. crushed into small lumps and is then poclosed chamber, subjected to the best of a furnation to the action of water and of hydrogen gas. This eliminates sulphur and reduces all oxides netallic state. After being heated the material it suddenly cooled by jets of water, an operation is peated several times till the quarts crumtiles is owder at the touch of the finger. It is then thrown into a tank and the gold is separated by washing-